L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:471849 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:6762
TITLE: Companion animal compositions comprising short-chain oligofructose
INVENTOR(S): Vickers, Robert Jason; Boileau, Thomas William-Maxwell; Sunvold, Gregory Dean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005118299	A1	20050602	US 2003-725251	20031201
AU 2004295004	A1	20050616	AU 2004-295004	20041201
CA 2547332	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2547332	20041201
WO 2005053427	A1	20050616	WO 2004-US40085	20041201
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1689248	A1	20060816	EP 2004-812572	20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
BR 2004017167	A	20070306	BR 2004-17167	20041201
JP 2007512840	T	20070524	JP 2006-542681	20041201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-725251 A 20031201
WO 2004-US40085 W 20041201

AB Pet feed compns. comprise about 0.01-0.2% short-chain oligofructose (by weight of the composition) comprising 1-kestose, nystose, and 1F-β-fructofuranosylnystose. The compns. are used to enhance the gastrointestinal health of the animal and may improve fecal odor.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:471837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:13251
TITLE: Methods and kits related to administration of a fructooligosaccharide
INVENTOR(S): Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Boileau, Thomas William-Maxwell; Vickers, Robert Jason
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 2005118234	A1	20050602	US 2003-724839		20031201
AU 2004295005	A1	20050616	AU 2004-295005		20041201
CA 2547059	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2547059		20041201
WO 2005053426	A1	20050616	WO 2004-US40086		20041201
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
EP 1696734	A1	20060906	EP 2004-812573		20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS					
BR 2004017187	A	20070306	BR 2004-17187		20041201
JP 2007512032	T	20070517	JP 2006-542682		20041201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-724839	A	20031201
			WO 2004-US40086	W	20041201

AB A first embodiment disclosed herein is a method of enhancing total tract digestibility of one or more dietary components in a companion animal, the method comprising administering to the companion animal a companion animal composition comprising fructooligosaccharide. Kits comprising the companion animal composition and information that use of the companion animal composition by a companion animal is useful for enhancing total tract digestibility of one or more dietary components in the companion animal, are also disclosed. In a related, but sep., embodiment, a method selected from enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof, the method comprising administering to a companion animal a companion animal composition comprising fructooligosaccharide, is disclosed. Kits comprising the companion animal composition and information that use of the companion animal composition by a companion animal is useful for a purpose selected from the group consisting of enhancing calcium absorption, improving bone health, improving strength, improving phys. activity performance, and combinations thereof, are also disclosed.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:222181 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:44159
TITLE: Influence of fermentable fiber on small intestinal dimensions and transport of glucose and proline in dogs
AUTHOR(S): Buddington, Randal K.; Buddington, Karyl K.; Sunvold, Greg D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS, 39762, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1999), 60(3), 354-358
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Intestinal dimensions and nutrient absorption may be influenced by different types of dietary fiber. Ten adult Beagle dogs of both sexes were fed a diet with fermentable fiber (beet pulp and oligofructose) or nonfermentable fiber (cellulose) for 6 wk. The dietary effects on small intestinal dimensions and transport rates for glucose and proline were determined The kinetics of glucose and proline uptake were defined in the proximal and middle regions of the small intestine,

resp. The small intestines of dogs fed fermentable fiber had 28% more nominal surface area and 37% more mucosal mass, were 35% heavier, and had 95% higher capacity for carrier-mediated glucose uptake than in dogs fed cellulose. The differences were more pronounced in the proximal portion of the intestine. Thus, diets containing fermentable fibers increase small intestinal dimensions and the capacity for nutrient absorption in dogs. These changes may decrease the risk of enteric infections or aid in the treatment of intestinal diseases, particularly those involving decreased nutrient absorption.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> fil stng

=> d l7 ibib abs hitstr

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:697884 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:364157
TITLE: The effect of fructooligosaccharides with various degrees of polymerization on calcium bioavailability in the growing rat
AUTHOR(S): Kruger, Marlena C.; Brown, Katherine E.; Collett, Gabrielle; Layton, Lee; Schollum, Linda M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Food, Nutrition and Human Health, Massey University, Palmerston North, N. Z.
SOURCE: Experimental Biology and Medicine (Maywood, NJ, United States) (2003), 228(6), 683-688
CODEN: EBMMBE; ISSN: 1535-3702
PUBLISHER: Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Maximizing peak bone mass during adolescence may be the key to postponing and perhaps preventing bone fractures due to osteoporosis in later life. One mechanism to maximize peak bone mass is to maximize calcium absorption, and it has been suggested that inulin and oligofructose might be one of the ways of doing so. In this study, fructooligosaccharides with various d.p. have been compared in terms of impact on calcium absorption, bone d., and excretion of collagen cross-links in the young adult male rat. The various oligosaccharides were oligofructose (DP2-8), inulin (DP>23), and a mixture of 92% inulin and 8% short-chain oligofructose (DP2-8). Measuring ex vivo bone mineral d. (BMD) and bone mineral content (BMC) showed that BMD was significantly higher in the group fed inulin (DP>23) in both femurs, whereas BMC was significantly higher in the spine. The excretion of fragments of Type 1 collagen decreased in all groups over the 4 wk of feeding, but the decrease was most significant in the group fed inulin (DP>23). Several hypotheses have been offered to explain the effect of the fructooligosaccharides on calcium absorption and retention. These include the production of organic acids that would acidify the luminal contents and enhance solubility and hence absorption, or possibly a mechanism via calbindinD9k. This study is unique in that it compares the different fructooligosaccharides in the same model, and it clearly shows that the various fructans do not have the same effect. In our model, inulin (DP>23) had the most significant effect on calcium bioavailability.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l7 ibib abs hitstr 2-7

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:825737 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:55098
TITLE: Effect of oligofructose or dietary calcium on repeated calcium and phosphorus balances, bone mineralization and trabecular structure in ovariectomized rats
AUTHOR(S): Scholz-Ahrens, Katharina E.; Acil, Yahya; Schrezenmeir, Jurgen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Federal Dairy Research Centre, Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry of Nutrition, Kiel, D-24103, Germany
SOURCE: British Journal of Nutrition (2002), 88(4), 365-377
CODEN: BJNUAV; ISSN: 0007-1145
PUBLISHER: CABI Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of dietary oligofructose and Ca on bone structure were studied using microradiog. and histomorphometry in 96 ovariectomized Fisher 344 rats divided into 7 groups (G1 sham-operated; G2-G7 ovariectomized). Semi-purified diets containing 5 g Ca/kg (recommended content) without oligofructose (G1, G2) or with 25, 50, or 100 g oligofructose/kg (G3, G4, G5) or 10 g Ca/kg (high content) without oligofructose (G6) or with 50 g oligofructose/kg (G7) were fed for 16 wk. At the recommended level of Ca, the high oligofructose level (G5) increased the femur bone mineral levels in ovariectomized rats, while the medium oligofructose level did so at high Ca level. Increasing Ca in the absence of oligofructose did not increase the femur mineral content. Trabecular bone area (%) analyzed in the tibia was 10·3±1·2 (G1), 7·7±0·6 (G2), 9·3±0·7 (G3), 9·4±1·0 (G4), 9·5±0·7 (G5), 10·2±0·8 (G6), and 12·6±0·8 (G7). At the recommended Ca level, 25 g oligofructose/kg prevented loss of trabecular area due to increased trabecular thickness, while 50 or 100 g oligofructose /kg increased the trabecular perimeter. At the high Ca level, oligofructose prevented loss of bone area due to increased trabecular number but similar thickness (G7 vs. G6). When the Ca level was raised in the presence of oligofructose (G7), trabecular area and cortical thickness were highest, while loss of trabecular connectivity was lowest of all groups. At the same time, the lumbar vertebra Ca was higher; 44·0±0·8 (G7) compared with 41·6±0·8 (G2), 41·4±0·7 (G4), and 40·5±1·0 mg (G6). Thus, ovariectomy-induced loss of bone structure in the tibia was prevented but with different trabecular architecture, depending on whether dietary Ca was increased, oligofructose was incorporated, or both. Oligofructose was most effective when the dietary Ca level was high.
REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:484115 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:184867
TITLE: Inulin, oligofructose and mineral metabolism - experimental data and mechanism
AUTHOR(S): Scholz-Ahrens, Katharina E.; Schrezenmeir, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Federal Dairy Research Centre, Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry of Nutrition, Kiel, 24103, Germany
SOURCE: British Journal of Nutrition (2002), 87(Suppl. 2), S179-S186
CODEN: BJNUAV; ISSN: 0007-1145
PUBLISHER: CABI Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Studies in animal models in the past 10 yr have shown repeatedly that nondigestible oligosaccharides (NDO), such as inulin, oligofructose or transgalactooligosaccharides (TOS), stimulate mineral absorption, mainly of calcium and magnesium. Long-term beneficial effects on bone health have been indicated by increased bone mineral contents in growing rats or prevention of bone loss in ovariectomized rats. Bone mineral content or d. are not necessarily associated with bone quality. In recent studies, both oligofructose and calcium prevented loss of trabecular bone area induced by estrogen deficiency, but at different trabecular shapes. The effects of NDO on mineral metabolism may be based on enhanced passive and active mineral transport across the

intestinal epithelium, mediated by increased levels of certain metabolites of the intestinal flora and decreased pH. The possible impact of short-chain fatty acids, especially butyrate, and of polyamines on the stimulation of mineral absorption capacity and the interactions of oligofructose and antibiotics are discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:615488 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:152014
TITLE: Inulin products with improved nutritional properties
INVENTOR(S): Frippiat, Anne; Van, Loo Jan; Smits, Georges
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tiense Suikerraffinaderij N.V. (Raffinerie Tirlemontoise S.A.), Belg.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1125507	A1	20010822	EP 2000-103056	20000215 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2395623	A1	20010823	CA 2001-2395623	20010214 <--
CA 2395623	C	20060801		
WO 2001060176	A1	20010823	WO 2001-EP1600	20010214 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1259125	A1	20021127	EP 2001-915241	20010214 <--
EP 1259125	B1	20060419		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
BR 2001008341	A	20030318	BR 2001-8341	20010214 <--
JP 2003522822	T	20030729	JP 2001-559280	20010214 <--
AT 323425	T	20060515	AT 2001-915241	20010214
ES 2258076	T3	20060816	ES 2001-1915241	20010214
US 2003068429	A1	20030410	US 2002-182064	20020724 <--
MX 2002PA07689	A	20021213	MX 2002-PA7689	20020808 <--
US 2007042992	A1	20070222	US 2006-551592	20061020

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	EP 2000-103056	A	20000215
	WO 2001-EP1600	W	20010214
	US 2002-182064	A3	20020724

AB The invention relates to novel inulin products and compns. thereof, to their manufacture and to their use for modulating the bacterial flora and the fermentation pattern of inulin in the large intestine of humans and mammals, to their use for providing improved inulin-associated nutritional effects/benefits, and to their use for the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for providing said effects/benefits in humans and mammals. The novel inulin products consist of a mixture of an easily fermentable inulin (EFI) component (preferably an oligofructose, an agave inulin, or a mixture thereof) and a difficult to ferment inulin (HFI) component (preferably a long-chain inulin, typically chicory inulin), in a weight ratio ranging from 10/90 to 70/30. The nutritional effects include improved mineral absorption, particularly calcium and magnesium, bone mineral d. increase, reduction of bone mineral d. loss, improvement of bone structure, modulation of lipid metabolism, stimulation of the immune system, and anti-cancer effects. The novel inulin products are particularly suitable for the manufacture of a composition or a medicament for

preventing, for postponing and for treating osteoporosis in humans, particularly postmenopausal women.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:561721 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:148354
TITLE: Prebiotics stimulate calcium absorption. A review
AUTHOR(S): Franck, Anne
CORPORATE SOURCE: ORAFTI, Tienen, B-3300, Belg.
SOURCE: Milchwissenschaft (1998), 53(8), 427-429
CODEN: MILCAD; ISSN: 0026-3788
PUBLISHER: VV-GmbH Volkswirtschaftlicher Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A brief review with 28 refs. The stimulation of mineral (Ca, Mg) absorption by inulin-type fructans (inulin, oligofructose) is an observation which was repeatedly confirmed in rat studies. The use of different models showed an increase in the absorption of Ca (and Mg) at the level of the large intestine, as well as an increased Ca uptake into the bone tissue resulting in improved bone mineral d.
Recent human expts. showed that as in rat models, the consumption of inulin or oligofructose by humans resulted in increased Ca absorption. Two human feeding studies showed a significant pos. effect, with an increase in Ca absorption of 26% (with 15 g/d of oligofructose, in adolescents) and 58% (with 40 g/d of inulin, in young adults). All these observations indicate that adding inulin or oligofructose to food can increase the uptake of Ca present in the diet.

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:301218 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:366148
TITLE: Comparison of fermentation of selected fructooligosaccharides and other fiber substrates by canine colonic microflora
AUTHOR(S): Vickers, Robert J.; Sunvold, Gregory D.; Kelley, Russell L.; Reinhart, Gregory A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Research and Development, The Iams Company, Lewisburg, OH, 45338, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (2001), 62(4), 609-615
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The objective was to compare fermentation characteristics of fructooligosaccharides (FOS) and other fiber substrates that are commonly found in canine diets. Fecal samples from 3 adult dogs were used. The ability of fiber substrates to be used in microbial fermentation reactions was assessed by an in vitro fermentation system. Dogs were fed a com. available food, and feces were collected for use as the microbial inoculum. Substrates used were beet pulp, cellulose, soy fiber, mannanoligosaccharides (MOS), FOS, and 4 inulin products (inulin 1, 2, 3, and 4). Each substrate was incubated anaerobically with fecal inoculum and growth media for 6, 12, and 24 h, and production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFA) was measured. Total production of SCFA was higher for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS, whereas fermentation of beet pulp, MOS, and soy fiber resulted in moderate concns. of SCFA. Fermentation of cellulose produced the lowest concns. of total SCFA without detection of butyrate or lactate. Butyrate production was greatest for fermentation of the 4 inulin products and FOS. Total lactate production was greatest for FOS and inulin 4. As expected, production of SCFA increased for all substrates as fermentation time increased. Canine fecal microflora ferment FOS-containing substrates in a similar manner, with little fermentation of cellulose-based carbohydrates. Furthermore, results of an in vitro fermentation system indicate that fiber type affects the metabolic activity of microorganisms, thus influencing the amount and nature of the end products of fermentation
REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:727938 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:362220
TITLE: Source of dietary fiber fed to dogs affects nitrogen and energy metabolism and intestinal microflora populations
AUTHOR(S): Howard, M. D.; Kerley, M. S.; Sunvold, G. D. ; Reinhart, G. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
SOURCE: Nutrition Research (New York) (2000), 20(10), 1473-1484
CODEN: NTRSDC; ISSN: 0271-5317
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Twenty-eight adult ovariohysterectomized dogs were fed one of four diets differing in type of dietary fiber to assess the effects of fiber on energy digestibility, partitioning of nitrogen (N) components, and changes in intestinal microflora. Dietary fiber sources were beet pulp (BP), short-chain fructooligosaccharides (FOS), cellulose (C) and a

fiber blend (FB; BP, gum talha, and FOS). Dry matter (DM) intake was reduced and DM digestibility was increased for dogs fed the FOS diet. Fecal N and microbial N excretion (g/day) was greater with the FB diet. This diet tended to reduce urinary N excretion. Bacterial characterization of intestinal contents found that FOS increased total aerobic bacteria in the distal colon. Fiber Blend decreased counts of Clostridium spp. in the ileum. The authors concluded that fermentable fiber sources increase microbial growth in the colon, and have the potential to trap and remove N from the body.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682295 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:315607
TITLE: Pet food for improving glucose metabolism, satiety, and nutrient absorption.
INVENTOR(S): Sunvold, Gregory D.; Hayek, Michael G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9844932	A1	19981015	WO 1998-US6893	19980406
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2286299	C	19981015	CA 1998-2286299	19980406
CA 2286299	A1	19981015		
AU 9867969	A	19981030	AU 1998-67969	19980406
AU 734098	B2	20010607		
EP 967985	A1	20000105	EP 1998-913414	19980406
EP 967985	B1	20050615		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9807935	A	20000222	BR 1998-7935	19980406
TR 9902485	T2	20000522	TR 1999-2485	19980406
JP 2000513583	T	20001017	JP 1998-543039	19980406
US 6180131	B1	20010130	US 1998-55790	19980406
NZ 337829	A	20010330	NZ 1998-337829	19980406
AT 297741	T	20050715	AT 1998-913414	19980406
MX 9908980	A	20010629	MX 1999-8980	19990930
US 6475512	B1	20021105	US 2000-723163	20001127
US 38112	E1	20030506	US 2001-897672	20010702
US 2002197275	A1	20021226	US 2002-213944	20020807
US 6818225	B2	20041116		
JP 2007105051	A	20070426	JP 2006-337608	20061116

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-42957P	P	19970407
JP 1998-543039	A3	19980406
US 1998-55790	A1	19980406
WO 1998-US6893	W	19980406
US 2000-723163	A1	20001127

AB A process for feeding an animal a diet which alters the function and

morphol. of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), a large lymphoid organ in the animal and which improves glucose metabolism, satiety, and nutrient absorption. The process involves feeding a companion animal, such as a dog or cat, a diet of a pet food composition containing fermentable fibers which have an organic matter disappearance (OMD) of 15-60 % when fermented by fecal bacteria for a 24 h period, the fibers being present in amts. of 1-11 weight % of supplemental total dietary fiber. The fermentable fibers are beet pulp, gum arabic, gum talha, psyllium, rice bran, carob bean gum, citrus pulp, pectin, fructooligosaccharides and/or mannooligosaccharides. The animal is maintained on the diet for a sufficient period of time to allow the fermentable fibers to ferment in the GIT of the animal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682294 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:285990
TITLE: Process using fermentable fibers for altering the function and composition of gut associated lymphoid tissue in an animal
INVENTOR(S): Hayek, Michael G.; Sunvold, Gregory D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Iams Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9844931	A1	19981015	WO 1998-US6892	19980406
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5958898	A	19990928	US 1998-50567	19980330
AU 9867968	A	19981030	AU 1998-67968	19980406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-41915P P	19970407
			WO 1998-US6892 W	19980406

AB A process is provided for feeding an animal a diet which alters the function and composition of gut associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) by increasing the proportion of T cells in the GALT. The diet includes fermentable fibers which have an organic matter disappearance of 15-60% when fermented by fecal bacteria for a 24 h period, the fibers being present in amts. from about 1-11 weight% of supplemented total dietary fiber. The animal is maintained on the diet for a sufficient period of time to allow the fermentable fibers to ferment in the colon of the animal to increase the proportion of T cells in the GALT of the animal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:637180 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:330111
TITLE: Fermentable dietary fiber increases GLP-1 secretion and improves glucose homeostasis despite increased intestinal glucose transport capacity in healthy dogs

AUTHOR(S): Massimino, Stefan P.; McBurney, Michael I.; Field, Catherine J.; Thomson, Alan B. R.; Keelan, Monika; Hayek, Michael G.; Sunvold, Gregory D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition & Metabolism Research Group, Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2P5, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (1998), 128(10), 1786-1793
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166
PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The ileal proglucagon gene expression and postprandial blood plasma concns. of proglucagon-derived peptides change with the type and quantity of dietary fiber ingested by rats. Within the intestine, proglucagon encodes several proglucagon-derived peptides that modulate the intestinal absorption capacity and pancreatic insulin secretion. Chronic ingestion of fermentable dietary fiber may regulate the expression and synthesis of proglucagon-derived peptides in the distal intestine that modulate glucose homeostasis. Adult dogs (23±2 kg, n=16) were fed isoenergetic/isonitrogenous diets containing a mixture of high-fermentable dietary fibers (HFF) or low-fermentable (LFF) wood cellulose for 14 days. Food was withheld for 16 h before an oral glucose tolerance test with 2 g glucose/kg body weight Blood was collected via a hind-leg catheter at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, and 120 min after glucose load for the determination of blood plasma sugar, insulin, and glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36)NH2 (GLP-1). Intestinal samples were collected after the second dietary treatment. Ileal proglucagon mRNA, intestinal GLP-1 concns., and the integrated area under the curves (AUC) for plasma GLP-1 and insulin were greater and plasma glucose AUC was decreased when the dogs were fed the HFF diet compared to the LFF diet. Intestinal villi heights, brush border, and basolateral glucose transporter protein abundance and jejunal transport capacities were greater when dogs were fed the HFF diet than the LFF diet. Thus, glucose homeostasis improves in healthy dogs when they ingest fermentable fibers.
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:280271 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:15585
TITLE: Effect of dietary supplementation with fructo -oligosaccharides on fecal flora of healthy cats
AUTHOR(S): Sparkes, A. H.; Papasouliotis, K.; Sunvold, G. ; Werrett, G.; Gruffydd-Jones, E. A.; Egan, K.; Gruffydd-Jones, T. J.; Reinhart, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Feline Centre, Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, UK
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1998), 59(4), 436-440
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Changes in the fecal flora of healthy adult cats after dietary supplementation with fructooligosaccharides (FOS) were studied. Fresh fecal samples for quant. and qual. bacteriol. examination were collected from each cat after ingestion of a replete dry (basal) diet for a min. of 8 wk. The diet was then supplemented with 0.75% FOS, and another fecal sample was collected after 12 wk. Mean ± SD fecal aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacterial counts (log10 colony-forming units per g of feces [CFU/g]) did not differ significantly between diets (8.3 ± 0.8, 9.2 ± 0.6, 9.4 ± 0.4, resp., for the basal diet; and 8.4 ± 0.8, 9.7 ± 0.7, and 9.8 ± 0.7, resp., for the FOS diet), although there was a trend for higher nos. of anaerobes and total bacteria associated with the FOS

diet. Members of the genus Bacteroides, Clostridium perfringens, Escherichia coli, lactobacilli, and Plesiomonas shigeloides were the most prevalent bacteria isolated. Compared with samples from cats fed basal diet, there was a trend for increased mean counts of lactobacilli (P = 0.02) and Bacteroides spp (P = 0.05) after FOS supplementation, and a trend for decreased mean nos. of Escherichia coli (P = 0.03) and Clostridium perfringens (P = 0.08) to be associated with the FOS diet. Supplementation of FOS resulted in a median 164-fold increase in nos. of lactobacilli, 13.2-fold increase in Bacteroides spp, 98% reduction in nos. of C. perfringens, and 75% reduction in nos. of E. coli. Supplementation of the diet with FOS resulted in alteration of the fecal flora of cats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:280270 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:15584
TITLE: Bacterial flora in the duodenum of healthy cats, and effect of dietary supplementation with fructo -oligosaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Sparkes, A. H.; Papasouliotis, K.; Sunvold, G. ; Werrett, G.; Clarke, C.; Jones, M.; Gruffydd-Jones, T. J.; Reinhart, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Feline Centre, Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1998), 59(4), 431-435
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
PUBLISHER: American Veterinary Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cats were allotted randomly to 2 groups, in a crossover design study, during which they were fed either a replete dry (basal) diet or, for 12 consecutive weeks, basal diet supplemented with 0.75% fructooligosaccharides (FOS). Samples (3 from cats fed the basal and 2 from cats fed the FOS diet) were collected for a min. of 6 wk after commencement of feeding, and a min. of 6 wk apart. Mean aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacterial counts did not differ significantly among sample collection times. After pooling of the results, mean (± SD) log10 colony-forming units (CFU) of aerobic, anaerobic, and total bacteria/mL were 5.5 ± 1.1, 4.8 ± 1.0 and 5.6 ± 1.1, resp. However, individual cats had considerable variation in counts: mean (range) intraindividual coeffs. of variation were: 19.0 (6.1 to 34.2), 19.9 (4.8 to 35.5), and 18.1 (5.5 to 32.6)%, resp. In 1 cat, total bacterial count varied between < 3.0 and 6.3 CFU/mL. Bacterial flora varied qual.: only Enterococcus faecalis, Clostridium perfringens, Bacteroides, Pasteurella, and Streptococcus spp, and unidentified gram-neg. (aerobic) rods were present in > 50% of the samples. Wide quant. and qual. variation in the duodenal flora of healthy cats was observed over time, which was not affected by dietary supplementation with FOS.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:489367 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070711>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:238434
TITLE: Dietary fiber for dogs: IV. In vitro fermentation of selected fiber sources by dog fecal inoculum and in vivo digestion and metabolism of fiber-supplemented diets
AUTHOR(S): Sunvold, G. D.; Fahey, G. C., Jr.; Merchen, N. R.; Titgemeyer, E. C.; Bourquin, L. D.; Bauer, L. L.; Reinhart, G. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Sciences, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Animal Science (1995), 73(4), 1099-109
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
PUBLISHER: American Society of Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two expts. were conducted to evaluate single sources and blends of dietary fiber in dog food. In exp. 1, 14 fibrous substrates were fermented in vitro using dog feces as the source of inoculum. Organic matter disappearance was lower for Solka Floc and oat fiber and greatest for fructooligosaccharides (FOS) and lactulose. Solka Floc, oat fiber, gum karaya, and xanthan gum produced the least total short-chain fatty acids (SCFA). Lactulose, citrus pectin, and guar gum produced the greatest total SCFA. In experiment 2, 6 diets were formulated based on results obtained in exptl. 1. Treatments included (1) beet pulp (BP), (2) Solka Floc (SF), (3) citrus pulp (CP), (4) stool blend (SB), (5) SCFA blend (SC), and (6) combination blend (CB). Digestibility of DMA and total dietary fiber (TDF) was greatest for dogs consuming the SC diet. Feces from dogs fed SC were scored as more unformed and liquid in consistency than feces from dogs fed the other diets. Dogs consuming the SF and SB diets had the lowest TDF digestibilities. Organic matter disappearance values derived from substrates fermented in vitro reasonably predicted the fiber digestibility of diets fed to dogs. Moderately fermentable dietary fiber sources, such as BP, promote excellent stool characteristics without compromising nutrient digestibility, and may promote gastrointestinal tract health by optimizing SCFA production

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☐ **1.** Identification of the gene for beta-fructofuranosidase of Bifidobacterium lactis DSM10140 (T) and characterization of the enzyme expressed in Escherichia coli.
Ehrmann, Matthias A / Korakli, Maher / Vogel, Rudi F , *Current microbiology*, 46 (6), p.391-397, Jun 2003
...bacterium often used in combination with fructooligosaccharides (**FOS**) as a probiotic supplement in diverse dairy products. This...C-terminal 6 x HIS affinity tag. It hydrolased sucrose, 1-kestose, **Raftilose**, **Actilight**, inulin, and raffinose (100%, 91%, 84%, 80%, 37%, 4%). Fructose...
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☐ **2.** The effects of added fructooligosaccharide (Raftilose(R)P95) and inulinase on faecal quality and digestibility in dogs
Twomey, L.N. / Pluske, J.R. / Rowe, J.B. / Choct, M. / Brown, W. / Pethick, D.W. , *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 108 (1), p.83-93, Aug 2003
...added fructooligosaccharide (**Raftilose** (R) P95) and inulinase on faecal...dietary fructooligosaccharides (**FOS**) level, and the presence or...Diet B) and 61.7 g/kg (Diet C) **FOS**. The **FOS** content of Diets B...by adding 30 and 60 g/kg (DM) **Raftilose** (R) P95, a commercial **FOS** product...
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☐ **3.** Composition comprising a prebiotic for decreasing infammatory process and abnormal activation of non-specific immune parameters
Rochat, Florence / Schiffrin, Eduardo / Guigoz, Yves, *EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION*, Sep 2002
patno:EP1243273
...comprises fructooligosaccharide (**FOS**). Most preferably the prebiotic...of commercially available **RAFTILOSE**® and RAFTILINE®. Preferably...comprises about 50% to about 95 % **FOS**. More preferably it comprises about 60% to about 80% **FOS**. Most preferably it compirses...

Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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4. Investigating the prebiotic and gas-generating effects of selected carbohydrates on the human colonic microflora.
Probert, H M / Gibson, G R , *Letters in applied microbiology*, 35 (6), p.473-480, Jan 2002
...whilst those showing no significant difference to **Actilight** included oligofructose and maltodextrin. Gas...vitro was branched chain fructo-oligosaccharide (**FOS**), followed by oligofructose, **Actilight** and maltodextrin which each exerted a similar...
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5. Fructo-oligosaccharide tolerance in patients with hereditary fructose intolerance. A preliminary nonrandomized open...
Barshop, B.A. / Nyhan, W.L. / Steenhout, P.H. / Endres, W. / Tolan, D.R. / Clemens, R.A. , *Nutrition Research*, 23 (8), p.1003-1011, Aug 2003
...oral administration of **FOS**-containing diets was...participated in the **FOS** tolerance study. The...administration Subject **Raftilose** (g/m 2) **Raftilose** (g) Dietary Fructose...consumed 8.5-12.8 g of **FOS** per day during the 2...
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6. COMPOSITION COMPRISING A PREBIOTIC FOR DECREASING INFLAMMATORY PROCESS AND ABNORMAL ACTIVATION OF NON-SPECIFIC IMMUNE PARAMETERS
ROCHAT, Florence / SCHIFFRIN, Eduardo / GUIGOZ, Yves, *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Oct 2002
patno:WO02076471
...comprises fructooligosaccharide (**FOS**) . Most preferably the prebiotic...of commercially available **RAFTILOSE**(E) and 15 RAPTILINE(. Preferably...comprises about 50% to about 95 % **FOS**. More preferably it comprises about 60% to about 80% **FOS**. Most preferably it compirses...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
view all 14 results from Patent Offices
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7. The Effect of Short Chain Fructooligosaccharides in Promoting Recovery from Post-Gastrectomy Anemia is Stronger than...
Sakai, K. / Ohta, A. / Takasaki, M. / Tokunaga, T. , *Nutrition Research*, 20 (3), p.403-412, Mar 2000
...chain fructooligosaccharides (Sc-**FOS**) and inulin, on post-gastrectomy...either sucrose (control), 7.5% Sc-**FOS** or inulin for 6 weeks. The sham...17) 3 Fructooligosaccharides (**Meioligo**-P Meiji Seika Kaisha, Tokyo...IF--fructofuranosylnystose (**Meioligo**-P@, Meiji Seika Kaisha, Tokyo...
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8. Dietary fructooligosaccharides and transgalactooligosaccharides can affect fermentation characteristics in gut contents...
Houdijk, J.G.M. / Verstegen, M.W.A. / Bosch, M.W. / van Laere, K.J.M. , *Livestock Production Science*, 73 (2), p.175-184, Jan 2002
...kg fructooligosaccharides (FOSs, **Raftilose** P95 (R)) or the control diet with...NDO-rich products in this control diet. **FOS**-rich **Raftilose** P95 (R) (Orafti, Tienen, Belgium) was

included at 7.5 g/kg (**FOS**-L) and 15.0 g/kg (**FOS**-H) and TOS-rich...
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☐ **9.** Metabolization of β-(2,6)-linked fructose-oligosaccharides by different bifidobacteria
Marx, S.P. / Winkler, S. / Hartmeier, W. , *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, 182 (1), p.163-169, Jan 2000
...the hydrolysis of beta -(2,6)-**FOS** will become the focus of further...M) on formation of beta -(2,6)-**FOS**. b: TLC of beta -(2,6)-**FOS**-containing fractions after Ca...fructose S, sucrose L, levan AC, **Actilight** (R) . c, d: HPAEC-PAD chromatogram...
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☐ **10.** Evaluation of fructans in various fresh and stewed fruits by high-performance anion-exchange chromatography with pulsed...
L'homme, C. / Peschet, J.L. / Puigserver, A. / Biagini, A. , *Journal of Chromatography A*, 920 (1), p.291-297, Jun 2001
...reduced [6] . Nevertheless, **FOS** ingestion greater than 44 g...determination of fructans and the **FOS** level must be developed. On...of the concentration of each **FOS** in the food matrix. Alternatives...from Wako (Neuss, Germany). **Raftilose** P95 as lyophilized powder was...
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☐ **11.** Nutritional Composition
Rochat, Florence / Ballevre, Olivier / Jann, Alfred, *EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION*, Jan 2002
patno:EP1175905
...consists of inulin, fructooligosaccharide (**FOS**), galacto-oligosaccharide, soybean-gum...of 29 volunteers each, has been used: (**FOS**: 6g daily of (**Raftilose** P95N) during 6 weeks...daily of Xylo-oligo P95 during 6 weeks XOS **FOS**: 4g daily of **FOS** and 0.2g daily of XOS...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **12.** Effects of dietary oligosaccharides on the growth performance and faecal characteristics of young growing pigs
Houdijk, J.G.M. / Bosch, M.W. / Verstegen, M.W.A. / Berenpas, H.J. , *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 71 (1), p.35-48, Mar 1998
...dietary fructo -oligosaccharides (**FOS**) and trans -galacto-oligosaccharides...included at a low and high level. **Raftilose** P95(R), a **FOS**-rich powder...experiment NDO-rich products **Raftilose** P95(R) Oligostroop(R) Effective...specifications of these products. **Raftilose** P95(R) and Oligostroop(R) were...
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☐ **13.** CEREAL PRODUCTS WITH INULIN AND METHODS OF PREPARATION
VAN LENGERICH, Bernhard / LARSON, Merle K., *EUROPEAN PATENT*, Nov 2000
patno:EP1047306
...materials available under the **RAFTILOSE** trade name from Rhone-Poulenc...inulin and fructoogliosaccharides ("**FOS**") and mixtures thereof. **FOS** materials are also available commercially...Nutrition Company, Westminster, CO. **FOS** materials have an average degree...

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☐ **14.** No Title [PDF-9K]
Oct 2003
...interesting are fructooligosaccharides (**FOS**), because of their fa- vourable functional...1). There is a great interest in adding **FOS** to dairy pro- ducts, because prebiotic...Brand names of inulin are raftilin® or **raftilose**® (ORAFTI Active food ingredients, Belgium...
[http://jagor.srce.hr/ftbrfd/40-67.pdf]
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☐ **15.** Synergistic composition of a non-digestible carbohydrate and an anti- cancer drug for use in the treatment of cancer
Taper, Henryk / Frippiat, Anne / Van Loo, Jan / Roberfroid, Marcel, *EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION*, Nov 1999
patno:EP958825
...fructooligosaccharides, represented by **FOS**. Unless specified otherwise...Belgium) under the brand name **RAFTILOSE**®, for example: **RAFTILOSE**® P95 which contains about 95...oligofructose is, for example, **RAFTILOSE**® P95, all from ORAFTI (Belgium...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **16.** Comparison of the nutritional effects of fructo-oligosaccharides of different sugar chain length in rats
Ohta, A. / Ohtsuki, M. / Baba, S. / Hirayama, M. / Adachi, T. , *Nutrition Research*, 18 (1), p.109-120, Jan 1998
...physiological effects of fructo-oligosacharicles (**FOS**), which are indigestible carbohydrates...examined (5,8,9). The nutritional effects of **FOS** are known to include stimulation of mineral...almost all previous studies, the authors used **FOS** consisting of a mixture of (,F2, GF3 and...
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☐ **17.** METHOD FOR PREPARING A POLYDISPERSED SACCHARIDE COMPOSITION AND RESULTING POLYDISPERSED SACCHARIDE COMPOSITION
DE LEENHEER, Leen / BOOTEN, Karl, *EUROPEAN PATENT*, May 1999
patno:EP917588
...fructo-oligosaccharides de la formule GF (n). Cette composition est commercialisée par ORAFTI sous le nom **Raftilose** ® L95 pour la forme liquide (sirop) et le nom **Raftilose** ® P95 pour la forme solide (poudre) (voir également les fiches de produit datées 05...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **18.** Method for preparing a polydispersed saccharide composition and resulting polydispersed saccharide composition
De Leenheer, Leen / Booten, Karl, *UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PRE-GRANT PUBLICATION*, Oct 2003
patno:US20030186940
...is marketed by ORAFTI under the name **Raftilose**® L95 for the liquid form (syrup) and the name **Raftilose**® P95 for the solid form (powder) (see...described above and used to characterize the **Raftilose**® L95 products marketed by ORAFTI. TABLE...
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☐ **19.** Nutritional composition
Rochat, Florence / Ballevre, Olivier / Jann, Alfred, *UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PRE-GRANT PUBLICATION*, Sep 2003
patno:US20030166610
...each, has been used: [0039] **FOS**: 6 g daily of (**Raftilose** P95N) during 6 weeks. [0040...200 ml of skimmed milk with **Raftilose** P95®, 6 g per serving. [0048...200 ml of skimmed milk with **Raftilose** P95® (3 g per serving) and...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **20.** NUTRACEUTICALS AND INGREDIENTS FOR FUNCTIONAL FOODS
TORTORA, Diomede, Antonio / CORRADINI, Claudio / DUGO, Giovanni, *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Nov 2000
patno:WO0064282
...comprising fructans and fi7uctooligosaccharides (**FOS**) and nutraceutical ingredients such as flavonoids...origin. Fructans and fi-uctooligosaccharides (**FOS**) are naturally occurring storage carbohydrates...fi7actions (DP 3 to 20) are commonly known as **FOS** or oligofructose. Their molecular major...
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